

MARION : : KENTUCKY

GROWING COUNTRIES.

The census department of Canada estimates the present population of the Dominion to be 7,350,000. The distribution by sections is: Maritime provinces, 1,037,112; Quebec, 2,088,461; Ontario, 2,619,025; Western provinces, 1,371,164; unorganized territories, 58,309. It is not surprising that Canada, with her many resources and her healthful climate and varied opportunities for industrial wealth-seekers, should grow all the time, says the Mexican Herald. A study race which increases by the excess of births over deaths is continually being reinforced by immigration, and that of the best kind. The consuming power of the population of Canada is very large, and accounts for the heavy importations of foreign goods and the excellent support given to home industries. Argentina, with about a million less population than Canada, is rapidly increasing in wealth. It is interesting to see that the influx of immigrants into this country from Spain continues, just as it does in the case of Cuba and Argentina. The ancient Iberian motherland still breeds a sturdy race which send its sons to former colonies.

It used to be "King Cotton." Then corn came into active rivalry for supremacy. And now it looks as though rubber might be the great staple of commerce. There has been an enormous increase in the production of rubber and in importations into the United States. This is due to the rapidly augmenting demand, with rubber as an essential for automobile, bicycle and carriage tires and for other purposes. Word comes from Sumatra, which has been the source of supply for tobacco of a certain grade, that the planters are giving up the "weed" and are converting their estates into rubber farms. It is not believed, however, that tobacco growing in Connecticut, Kentucky and other American states will be supplanted by rubber production.

This is the day of the auto, the airship and the wireless telegraph. But some of the old-time slow coaches still come into play. A wealthy summer resident of Newport who went in his automobile to visit another gentleman found himself with his touring car stuck in soft sand from which it could not be moved unaided. An obliging farmer of the neighborhood hitched up his ox team and drew the machine out of the predicament into which the vehicle had plunged. Could irony further go? Still, the auto is a good and useful invention and has come to stay, although occasionally, in the case of a breakdown, it stays too long in one place.

A new compass which may supersede the compass now in general use is under test on the scout cruiser Birmingham. It is a combination of the conventional compass with the gyroscope, and is said to eliminate all varieties of deviation of the needle. It can also be placed in the interior of a ship, where it is safe from the missiles of an enemy. A compass of this kind would be extremely valuable in naval service, but it would be far more valuable to commerce, as the influences which affect the compass on modern steel ships are puzzling, and sufficient in some instances to cause wrecks through deviations from proper courses.

The census officials expect to add the names of 60 cities in the United States to the list of those having a population of 25,000 or over which was compiled in 1900. Perhaps there will be even more than 60. The invention of machinery for the farm is one of the factors that have contributed to the rise of the cities.

A New York girl who is heiress to a fortune amounting to \$6,000,000 is compelled to work for the purpose of getting enough money to pay her board, because the lawyers are busy trying to divide the estate among themselves. The case affords a strong argument in favor of the "give while you live" theory.

Fair Parisiennes have adopted the hobble skirt style of bathing suit. It is absolutely impossible for them to swim when hobbled, but they probably don't mind that. If they wished to go into the water they would probably do so in their bathrooms.

Now that we get the true story of the life of the fly by the aid of the microscope we see that it merits nothing else so little as kind treatment.

Shirtwaists for men will not do. It has been decreed that men must wear coats. Old Grimes is dead, but his soul is marching on.

New York will make policemen out of farmer boys and Kansas is going to find it still harder to harvest its crops.

Models from Paris



THE gown at the left is of tulle and voile. The skirt is plaited and finished at the bottom with two plaited flounces headed by a band of embroidery, which also forms straps extending up onto the skirt. The corsage is also plaited and is mounted to a plain yoke bordered with bands and straps of the embroidery. The sleeves are made and trimmed to correspond, the cuffs and gumpes are of embroidered batiste. The girle is of leather or ribbon fastened in front with a buckle. The other gown is of gray blue tulle

and cashmere. The skirt is of tulle, gathered at the top and bottom and finished with a deep, plain flounce of the cashmere, from which extends upward and onto the corsage a band of the same ornamented with fagoting. The corsage, which also forms sleeve caps, is of embroidered tulle with wide girle of liberty ribbon to match. The yoke is of tucked white tulle and lace bordered with a plaiting of the white tulle. The sleeves are of the plain blue tulle, with turnover cuffs of the same; the under cuffs are of white tulle and lace like the yoke.

VARIETY IN VANITY BOXES IN WHITE SPOTTED MUSLIN

Some in Parasol Handles, Others in the Heads of Hat Pins, and All Are Pretty.

Ingenuity lavishes itself upon the vanity box which woman has come to regard a necessity. Every season sees it in new and more cleverly devised forms.

The newest development are the parasol top and the hatpin vanity box. At the top of the metal handle of the parasol a circular lid opens and discloses powder puff and box, and a mirror set into the cover.

The immense hatpins in vogue suggested the possibility of accommodating powder box and mirror. Many of the big ball heads or the highly arched disk heads carry these little toilet necessities.

Locket powder boxes come in all sizes from little ones an inch and a half long to those measuring three inches. They are worn like an ordinary locket on chain about the neck, or dangle from bracelets or from this year's fad—the ring chateleine.

The Rose Muff.

The well-dressed women of Paris and Vienna have come to the conclusion that it is no longer necessary to wear gloves in the summer months. They have discovered that gloves, whether kid, silk, suede, twill or Danish leather are not only uncomfortable in the hot season, but are prejudicial to health. So in June, July, August and September the hands must be left quite gloveless, not even mitts being fashionable.

The no gloves idea has been welcomed by votaries of tennis, golf, croquet and rowing. To cover the hands while at these sports has been a great mistake, they argue.

While gloves are discarded it is not intended that the hands of the woman in a ballroom or a theater shall be exposed. They are to be placed in a more agreeable prison in the form of a rose muff.

The rose muff is made of wire so fashioned that flowers, more particularly roses, can be inserted. It is almost as long and as broad as the ordinary winter muff. The roses placed in it remain fresh for six hours. The introduction of this portable rosary has been voted a success. Several were seen at fashionable race meetings at Auteuil and Longchamps and attracted admiration.

Naturally the rose muff is not altogether cheap, but it is pretty.

Dressy Toilette.

For dressy affairs there is a modish toilette of Alice blue chiffon cloth over silk, the former trimmed with a knee-deep band of black satin. The girle and sleeve bands are also of satin. Small covered buttons and simulated buttonholes of silk braid trim front of skirt on each side, and there is a design of braid and buttons outlining the square yoke of bodice. The yoke and stock are white tucked chiffon, as are the lower parts of the sleeves.

Pretty Blouse That May Match the Skirt or Be Made Up in Any Colored Material.

Our model is in white spotted muslin to match the skirt, but other colored or white muslin might be made up in the same way. The deep round yoke is of piece lace, to which the muslin is set in three rows of gauging.



a wide box-plait trimmed with buttons being taken down center from yoke to waist. The sleeves are gauged in lower part to form puffs.

Fancy straw hat, trimmed with feathers. Material required: Two and one-half yards 30 inches wide, five-eighths yard lace 18 inches wide.

Round Frill at Neck.

The flat, round plaited frill has usurped the place of the round, flat lace collar. It is not becoming, as a rule, but that makes no difference to the votaries of fashion. This frill is made of very sheer material laid in flat plaits which spring out about an inch from the edge. This edge is nearly always finished with lace.

The collar is intended to be worn with a slightly low neck or white blouse in the same way that the Peter Pan and Dutch collars have been applied.

The small frill goes straight around the neckband and fastens with a large cabochon, from which hang uneven tabs of black velvet or satin ribbon.

Few girls can wear this even round line at the neck, for the human face requires a dip at the front of the neck no matter how it is obtained. Therefore if a girl wants to be fashionable and wear one of these frilled collars and look well in it she should dip it down to show her neck.

HOME FOR VETERANS

WHERE DISABLED AND AGED REGULAR SOLDIERS LIVE.

Washington Institution One of the Beautiful Spots in the Capital—Is Very Largely Provided by Soldiers Themselves.

One of the most beautiful spots in Washington is the soldiers' home, three miles north from the capitol, where ornate and cheerily white marble buildings nestle in a park that, lavishly dealt with by nature, has been turned into a beautiful garden by long years of toil and loving care.

Here it is that the disabled and aged soldiers of the regular army find a resting place and a home. There are thousands of them living in the dormitories and the marble halls, where every possible want they have is supplied; clothing, food, medicine, amuse-



General Young.

ments, everything in the most lavish style—not a charity provided by the government, but a home provided very largely by the soldiers themselves, and self-supporting in every way.

The soldiers' home was established in its present location in 1851. The original purchase of land was 256 acres. To this was added in subsequent years up to 1869, about sixteen acres, and in 1876, the adjoining estate of "Harewood," containing 191 acres, was purchased from W. W. Corcoran of Washington. Small additional tracts have been purchased since, making a total today of 500 acres in the property.

And over the destinies of the soldiers' home rules General Young, himself a white-haired veteran of much service. He entered the regular army as a private in 1861 and in the same year won the captaincy of the Fourth



THE SOLDIERS' HOME AT WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania cavalry, and as early as 1865 was made brevet brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign ending with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee."

In 1866 he entered the army again as captain of cavalry, was mentioned twice in dispatches and won promotion for distinguished service at Sulphur Springs and afterward at Amelia Springs, Va.

In Cuba during the Spanish war he commanded the Second army corps, and when that war was over he went to the Philippines as brigadier general, and was later made governor of northwestern Luzon. Returning to this country he was made commander of the department of California until he was detached to become president of the war college in Washington, which he held until he was made chief of the general staff, until the time came for his retirement by law.

The hero of many a battle and a man who has seen more hard service than most, he could not have found a more congenial task than the duty that is now his as governor of the soldiers' home. He has a beautiful home on the ground environed by beauty and filled with relics of his world wanderings. About him everywhere are reminders of the profession which has been his life work, and as it has been with him years so it is now; it is the bugler's reveille that awakes him in the morning, and at night when the birds and squirrels have disappeared and the dormitories where the veterans rest are silent, it is to the music of "Lights Out" that he falls asleep.

Lasts Too Long.

Economy is a habit that continues to grow on a man long after he has any use for it.

CANADA THE BEST IN TRADE

Exports to Dominion for the Fiscal Year, \$216,000,000; Mexico Next.

Export trade of the United States to South America, North America and Africa during the last fiscal year increased over the exports of the previous year, while exports to Europe and Asia declined according to statistics furnished by the department of commerce and labor. The increase in exports to North American countries over the preceding year was 24 1/2 per cent., the increase to South America 22 per cent., and to Africa 9 per cent., while to Europe the decline was about one per cent., and to Asia and Oceania a little more than one per cent.

Detailed figures show the value of 1910 exports to South America to be \$93,250,000, as compared with \$76,500,000 in 1909; to North America \$385,500,000 in 1910, as compared with \$309,500,000 in 1909; to Africa \$18,500,000, as compared with \$17,000,000 in 1909; to Europe \$1,136,000,000, against \$1,146,750,000 in 1909, and to Asia and Oceania \$111,750,000 in 1910, against \$113,000 in the preceding year.

The chief growth in the exports of the country, it is shown, has been with the near neighbors. To Canada, the value of exports in 1910 was \$216,000,000, as against \$163,000,000 in 1909; to Mexico \$58,000,000, as against \$49,750,000; to Cuba \$52,750,000, as compared with \$44,000,000; to Central America \$30,250,000, as against \$25,125,000; to Argentina \$42,750,000, as compared with \$33,750,000; to Brazil \$22,750,000, as against \$17,500,000.

"ZONE STATE" AIDS CHURCH

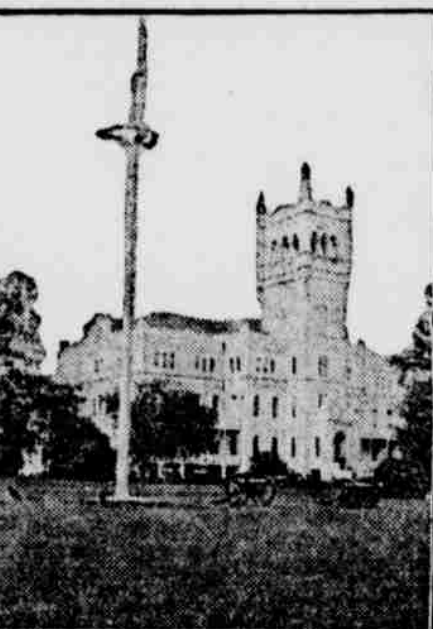
Regardless of Denomination the Panama Canal Government Fosters 37 Houses of Worship.

Church and state march hand in hand in the Panama canal zone. The church is fostered by the "state," and much of its expense is defrayed. The "state," as exemplified in the canal zone, profits for its part in the improved moral tone of the citizens.

The canal zone now boasts of 39 churches, according to the latest issue of the canal record. Of these 25 are owned by the canal commission.

Of the remaining 13, 11 are upon land that is owned by the United States. Of the two that are without connection with the "state" one is the Wesleyan church at Gatun, and the other is the Episcopal church at Bas Obispo.

A number of chaplains are in the employ of the commission. They are of various denominations, and their duties practically conform to those of pastors in the states. Some, however, have "calls" that are spared their brethren "back home," a notable instance being that of the commission chaplain of the Roman Catholic church



at Empire, who has to make a weekly visit to the leper settlement at Palo Seco.

The commission likes to lend every encouragement to church work in the zone, believing that it makes for the stability of the forces employed on the canal and good order in the villages within its jurisdiction.

Money for the Indians.

By a decision of the court of claims in Washington, the confederated bands of Ute Indians will receive \$3,400,000 from the United States government in settlement of claims amounting approximately to \$16,000,000. The settlement was made under the provisions of a special act of congress of May 3, 1909, which enjoined the court of claims to hear and determine the claims of the Ute Indians to certain lands in Utah and Colorado, comprising about 2,500,000 acres of timber, coal and agricultural lands. These lands were set apart for the use of the Utes as far back as 1849, but had been disposed of by the government as forest preserves and otherwise.

Conscience Fund Contribution.

Another man with a conscience has been found. The other day there came to the conscience fund of the treasury department a letter from a New York man, who stated that he had "put it over Loeb" to the extent of \$150. The writer said that he had only just returned from Europe, and had brought with him some articles that were dutiable, but which he had not declared. His conscience got to hurting him like the mischief, and so in order to satisfy it he forwarded the \$150 which represented the duties on the smuggled-in articles.

ENGLAND'S FAMOUS GENERAL,

"CHINESE GORDON," used to say that the stomach ruled the world. But the man or woman who has suffered from Liver Trouble has a different opinion; it's THE LIVER. And there's just one known remedy which in its very nature seems to control liver-action, and that is

SIMMONS' In Yellow Tin Boxes Only

Liver Purifier

Its action is different. It never irritates the liver, but energizes it, cleanses the organ of all impurities and restores natural function.

It makes your liver young again, without injury, harmlessly, but with all speed. Nothing like it. Cures Constipation absolutely, and never gripes.

At All Druggists, Everywhere, 25c. and \$1. A. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c. 50c. \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve, in Asseptic Tubes, 25c. \$1.00. EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1890. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box 8, Washington, D.C.

ACCOMMODATING.



Hardup—Say, you bumped into me and knocked me down with your auto and I want damages. Showturr—Oh, haven't you got enough? Well, start up and I'll bump and knock you again.

Slightly Confused.

All of us become confused and all of us mix our language sometimes, but the preparation of an old negro preacher's sermon was the greatest confusion of metaphors I ever heard, says a traveler. When the lengthy discourse was nearing its close and he had reached his "Twenty-third and lastly, brethren," he wound up by the following elaborate figure:

"Everywha, brethren, we see de almighty—all down de untrodden paths of time, we see de footprints of de Almighty hand."—Human Life.

Where Size Counts.

Edna thoughtfully considered a cow that was calmly grazing in a meadow across the way. "Mamma, how old is that cow?" she finally inquired. "She is four years old," answered Edna's mother. Edna considered the answer and from time to time appeared to be comparing herself with the cow. "Well," was her parting comment on the question, "I'm five and that cow is big enough to be fifty."

Right at Home.

New Arrival—Do you recognize the profession, my good man? St. Peter—Profession? What profession, sir?

New Arrival (resentfully)—Why, didn't you ever hear of me? I am one of the dandiest harpists that ever broke into vaudeville.—Puck.

Your side of the argument may be convincing as far as you are concerned, but what is the use if it doesn't convince the other fellow?

This Is a Good Breakfast!

Instead of preparing a hot meal, have some fruit;

Post Toasties

with cream;

A soft boiled egg;
Slice of crisp toast;
A cup of Postum.

Such a breakfast is pretty sure to win you.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.